FBIS DAILY REPORT · CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 63 *31 March 1978*

ARGENTINA

CLARIN Supports Bolivia's Right to Sea Outlet [29 Mar]	B 1	1/A6
LA NACION Examines Latest Weapons Research [29 Mar]	B 2	1/A7
Government Displeased by EC Rights Hearing	B 3	1/A8
Two Alleged Subversives Stopped by Military	B 3	1/A8
YPF Confirms Oil Found Off Argentine Coast	B 4	1/A9
Contract for Soviet Turbines Signed	B 4	1/A9
Briefs: Agreements With Morocco	B 4	1/A9

BOLIVIA

Banzer Decision Not To Run for President Confirmed	C 1	1/A10
Villalpando Says Peasants Near Border in 'State of Alert'	C 1	1/A10
Blanco Reacts to U.S. Reduction of Tin Sales	C 1	1/A10
Peasant Congress Rejects Military-Peasant Pact	C 2	1/A11
Registration of Voters To Begin 10 April	C 2	1/A11
Briefs: Transfer of Presidential Adviser	C 2	1/A11

BRAZIL

Materials on President Carter's Two-Day Visit	D 1	1/A12
Geisel's Airport Speech [JORNAL DO BRASIL 30 Mar]	D 1	1/A12
Geisel Addresses Banquet	D 1	1/A12
Senators, Deputies Welcome Carter	D 2	1/A13
Conference at Planalto Palace	D 3	1/A14
'Low-Key' Manner Praised [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 30 Mar]	D 3	1/A14
Rio de Janeiro Activities	D 5	1/B2
Group Says Visit Endorses Regime	D 5	1/B2
Deputies React to Speech	D 5	1/B2
Visit Seen as Positive	D 6	1/B3
President Sees Noteables, Departs	D 6	1/B3
Geisel Seeks Legal Means To Thwart Magalhaes Pinto [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Mar]	D 7	1/B4
Students Arrested During Demonstration Released	D 8	1/B5
Human Rights Leaflets To Be Distributed by Churches	D 8	1/B5
Briefs. New RADIOBRAS President	D 8	1/B5

CHILE

Curfew Lifted in Three Provinces	E 1	1/B6
Pinochet Stands Firm on Institutionalization	E 1	1/B6
Pinochet Concurs With Leigh	E 1	1/B6
Leigh Claims Agreement	E 2	1/B7
Press Told To Use 'Caution' in Letelier Case	E 2	1/B7

'Preliminary Agreement' Reached With Argentines E 3 1/B8
Brady Discusses Talks With Peru, Bolivian Boycott E 3 1/B8
EL MERCURIO Comments on Bolivian, Argentine Border Disputes E 4 1/B9

ECUADOR

Constitutionalist Front Names Candidate G 1 1/B10
Bucaram Comments on Presidential Elections G 1 1/B10

PERU

Military Commanders Denounce 'Destabilization' Attempt J 1 1/B11
Further Reporting on Visit of Argentine Foreign Minister J 1 1/B11
Advocates Preferential Trade Area J 1 1/B11
Holds News Conference, Departs J 2 1/B12
Communique Signed J 2 1/B12

URUGUAY

State Department Report on Aid Cutoff Protested K 1 1/B14
Briefs: Rovira To Meet Argentine; $28-Million Loan Granted; K 1 1/B14
Bendahan To Visit U.S.; French Industrial-Financial Mission;
Negative Trade Balance

PANAMA

Torrijos, Guard Commanders To Discuss National Problems N 1 1/C1
Aristides Royo Returns From U.S. Visit N 1 1/C1
Reports to Torrijos N 1 1/C1
Commentator Fears Precedent Set by Neutrality Treaty Changes N 1 1/C1
Treaty Changes Called Unacceptable Without New Plebescite N 3 1/C3
[MATUTINO 29 Mar]
Ahumada Addresses Madrid University Students N 4 1/C4
Electoral Official Vows To Keep Elections Honest N 4 1/C4
Construction Workers Plan To Strike 3 April N 4 1/C4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Oduber Concerned Over U.S. Meat Quota P 1 1/C6
Institute Students Strike After Meeting Officials P 1 1/C6

GUATEMALA

Army, MLN in Conflict Following Colonel's Shooting P 1 1/C6
Patrols Stepped Up P 2 1/C7
Denial of MLN Appeal Asked P 2 1/C7

NICARAGUA

Army Chief Decrees 'Virtual State of Siege' in Monimbo P 3 1/C8
'Wave of Repression' P 3 1/C8
Official Says Law Authorizes Entry Without Warrant P 3 1/C8

CUBA

Further Havana Reportage on President Carter's Tour	Q	1	1/C9
Statement in Brazil Quoted	Q	1	1/C9
Venezuelan Demands Unanswered	Q	1	1/C9
Puerto Rican Labor Delegation Continues Activities	Q	1	1/C9
Reeeived by Veiga	Q	1	1/C9
Pineiro Receives Group	Q	2	1/C10
Havana Solidarity Group	Q	2	1/C10
Cypriot Socialist Leader Continues Visit	Q	2	1/C10
CDR Headquarters	Q	2	1/C10
Meets Raul Roa	Q	2	1/C10
Angola Proclaims Armed Forces, Reforms Are Linked	Q	2	1/C10
Santiago de Cuba To Host 26 July Anniversary Event	Q	3	1/C11
Letter to Fidel	Q	3	1/C11
Cuban Delegate Addresses Inter-Parliamentary Union	Q	4	1/C12
Montane Oropesa Addresses CDR National Seminar	Q	4	1/C12
Briefs: Soviet Training Ship	Q	4	1/C12

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Army Chief Praises Balaguer for Benefits to Nation	R	1	1/C13
Police Kill Most-Wanted Urban Guerrilla	R	1	1/C13
Request for Body Refused	R	1	1/C13

Item 856-B-5 Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-LAT-78-63
Contin

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42

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CLARIN SUPPORTS BOLIVIA'S RIGHT TO SEA OUTLET

PY301845Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 Mar 78 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Bolivia and the Outlet to the Sea"]

[Text] Latin America is perhaps the one place in the modern world where we most frequently hear calls for a shared destiny and solidarity. In contrast, this area has at the same time numerous unresolved conflicts, many of which have been dragging on since the 19th century. It should be noted that colonialism, which seemed to have been eliminated at the end of World War II, continues to exist. The instruments which link the hemisphere (the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty) have not prevented, for example, a fragment of Argentine territory--the Malvinas Islands--from still being occupied by an extracontinental power. The apparently unanimous general opinion that Bolivia must recover its outlet to the sea--to make it short and cut down the examples--has until now been no more than just a constant declaration.

The Bolivian landlocked situation is the result of the 1879 War of the Pacific, begun by Chile against Bolivia and its ally, Peru. The occupation of the Bolivian seacoast was first presented as a temporary measure resulting from the war. It was then prolonged due to the exploitable wealth of the area, that is, guano and copper. The occupation was justified under the concept of "victory grants rights." The occupation was then enforced with the armistice and peace treaties which a weakened Bolivia was compelled to sign.

Almost a century has passed but the possibility that Bolivia may recover a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean, either through an enclave or a corridor, was always left pending (and was the subject of negotiations with Chile during different periods). In the meantime, Bolivia does enjoy rights to ship through Chilean ports such as Arica, for which regulations have been established.

The solution of the landlocked situation has become first priority in Bolivian diplomacy. This was made clear during the so-called "embrace of Charana," between Presidents Augusto Pinochet and Hugo Banzer in February 1975, which put an end to more than 12 years of broken diplomatic relations, as a result of the unilateral decision of the Chilean Government to change the course of the binational Lauca River in 1962.

The resumption of relations was made on the basis of good intentions to find a solution to the landlocked situation. Chile offered a corridor alongside its border with Peru, at the end of which Bolivia could build its longed-for port. As negotiations progressed consultations were made with Peru, since the corridor is located in the Province of Arica which belonged to Peru before the War of the Pacific. The 1929 Chilean-Peruvian treaty established that this territory could not be transferred without prior consultation.

The Peruvian Government did not accept the proposal for the corridor. It suggested, however, that a "triangle" of trilateral sovereignty in that zone, including tripartite administration of Arica port, be established. Chile opposed this proposal. Therefore, the concept of an outlet to the sea again suffered due to the lack of efficient formulas for an appropriate solution. As a result of this, Bolivia has again broken diplomatic relations with Chile and is now getting ready to present the case before the UN Security Council. In this new situation, Bolivia deserves to receive the fullest continental solidarity, practical and not merely rhetorical solidarity.

LA NACION EXAMINES LATEST WEAPONS RESEARCH

PY3101315Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Mar 78 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] A centralized organization responsible to the Defense Ministry is carrying out important specialized work for the civil and military sectors of the nation at its 12-hectare site, located on the boundary between the capital and the Buenos Aires Province town of Villa Martelli. We are referring to the Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Center [CITEFA]. Its president is Rear Adm Rafael Mario Checchi, with air force Col Andres Alvarisqueta as chief of staff.

They tell us that the level of output and training of their personnel permits the organization, whose specific mission is that of developing weapons systems for the armed forces, to go beyond its strictly military tasks and make important technological contributions in other fields, thus meeting the needs not only of defense but also of the country in general.

We first spoke with Eduardo Quel of the laser section, whose basic task is to develop laser devices for scientific and technological uses of national interest. He told us that an important experiment was made 2 weeks ago with one of those devices and that they had succeeded in separating isotopes.

Navy Capt Juan Antonio Facio, chief of the air-to-ground missile project, then gave us some details on that project. He said that the navy has entrusted CITEFA with the project. It is a supersonic radio-guided missile with a range of 7 km. It has been developed totally by the center, according to its own design and doctrine. "We are finishing a preliminary production series of 8 missiles and we are going to begin the production of 50 for an operative evaluation of the missile from a tactical-strategical viewpoint." It weighs 115 kg with a warhead of 40 kg which can have the purpose of either simple explosion, or fragmentation, or penetration, etc. It can be launched from any naval aviation unit, even from helicopters, and it can be manufactured at a cost of $8,000 per unit, on the basis of a yearly production of 100 units. The cost of a similar missile in the rest of the world is from $25,000 to $30,000.

We then talked with army Maj Saul Eduardo Vernengo, who is in charge of the wire-guided antitank missile project and a free artillery rocket. Regarding the development of the missile, he said that it took nearly 4 years and that most of its components--nearly 68 percent--are Argentine. It has a warhead of the hollow charge or elongated charge type and perforates armor of up to 410 mm, which means that it is up to world standards in terms of penetration. It is the Cobra type, of German origin, and a specialized team was organized to build it. A gyroscope which is only built in four or five countries around the world was also built, including a thermal battery which had to be developed. The new missile has already made 70 flights and it is expected to be incorporated into the armed forces next year.

With regard to the Pampero rocket, it is being developed for infantry artillery as a weapon for close defense. It weighs approximately 30 kg and, like the 105-mm projectile, may be used on targets such as troops and supplies.

GOVERNMENT DISPLEASED BY EC RIGHTS HEARING

PY3Q2244Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0209 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar--A report received today from sources at the San Martin Palace says: "A news item from abroad, referring to this country, should make us think." It adds: "The 23 March issue of EUROPA reports that the Political Committee of the European Council [EC], which met on 21 and 23 March in Brussels, has decided to organize public hearings regarding violations of human rights in Argentina. These hearings will take place before the world soccer championship, which is to be held in this country, and they will be attended by, among others, some legislators of that council who concern themselves with the subject of human rights; by former Argentine legislators; and by delegates from Amnesty International, an organization which has a sad reputation here because of its distorted and partial reports on the Argentine situation. They will apparently set up the following agenda: a survey of human rights in Argentina; the action of Argentine leaders in exile; and the problem of political refugees.

"This, basically, is the news. In the first place, the obvious conclusion can be drawn from the date when these hearings will be held that they are another part of the coordinated campaign to boycott the holding of the world championship in this country. The truly disconcerting thing is, however, that even if we admit that some of the organizers of this new round of criticism against this country may be acting in good faith, we observe that there are still people, even at high official levels, who refuse to admit, despite the fact that the front pages of the papers are now constantly filled with reports on the outbursts of criminal terrorism, that terrorism is a scourge with ramifications throughout the world. Nor do they admit that in such a case it is hard to combat terrorism effectively in one's own country, as the Europeans now find themselves compelled to do, while pardoning and tolerating it when it commits its crimes in the territory of another state."

It added: "But what is really deplorable is that the legitimate banner of protection of human rights is still being brandished to attack countries which, like ours, have had to engage in an open struggle against criminal terrorism. That banner is allowed to be used by those who, recently in this country and now in the safety of exile financed through their crimes and by international terrorism, trampled on the rights of those they say they defend."

It concludes: "Criticism does not bother us. It is welcome when it is constructive and takes the reality of the nation into account. But it is futile to insist that we have been wronged through blindness, hypocrisy or political convenience, because we have had to do exactly that which those who criticize us are trying to do right now."

TWO ALLEGED SUBVERSIVES STOPPED BY MILITARY

PY3018S2Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2040 GMT 29 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Zone 1 Headquarters informs the population that on 28 March two subversive criminals who were traveling along Rivadavia Street in the neighborhood of Ramos Mejia Station were intercepted by a military patrol at a vehicle checkpoint.

When this happened the subversive criminals--a man and a woman--got down from the vehicle and, while the woman allowed herself to be detained, the man tried to escape under the cover of shots from a revolver. The military patrol repelled the attack and killed the subversive criminal. Meanwhile, the woman fainted and was urgently transferred to a hospital in the area where she died some minutes after arrival. It was established that she had committed suicide by swallowing a capsule containing poison. The male has been identified as Salvador Enrique Diecidje. The woman's identity has not yet been established.

A loaded .38-caliber revolver, two illegally-made grenades, documentation, pamphlets and rubber stamps belonging to the so-called Montoneros subversive organization were confiscated during the operation.

This event proves once again that the people advocating chaos and disorder will sooner or later be eliminated by the legal forces which, without hesitation, will continue the fight to definitely eradicate subversion from our fatherland.

YPF CONFIRMS OIL FOUND OFF ARGENTINE COAST

PY271752Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 27 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar--Government Oil Deposits (YPF) today confirmed in a communique that the General Mosconi platform discovered oil on the Argentine continental shelf 17 km from Comodor Rivadavia. It was reported that productivity tests indicate a flow of 190 cubic meters per day of oil and 46,000 cubic meters of gas per day, at a pressure of 101 kg per square centimeter.

CONTRACT FOR SOVIET TURBINES SIGNED

PY271748Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1402 GMT 27 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar--The Soviet Union will supply Argentina with 14 138,000-kw turbines. The first turbine, to be installed in the Salto Grande hydroelectric plant, has already been factory tested in the city of Kharkov.

The Argentine-Soviet contract for the supply of the 14 turbines, which will have a combined output of 2 million kw, was signed between the firm of Mein and Associates and the Kharkov factory.

According to TASS, the Soviet 138,000-kw turbines are very safe and long lasting. Their operation is fully automated and the output is self regulated according to water flow and consumer demand.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH MOROCCO--Rabat, Morocco--It was officially reported here that Argentina and Morocco have just signed a trade, economic and technical cooperation agreement. The document was signed by Abderrahmane Baddou, Moroccan secretary for foreign affairs, and Raul Cura, Argentine under secretary for international economic relations. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 Mar 78 p 9 PY]

BANZER DECISION NOT TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT CONFIRMED

PY301610Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] A communique issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency says that President Hugo Banzer Suarez confirms his unwavering position that he will not be a cnadidate for the presidency. The document reports that the president will be present tomorrow, Friday, at a rally organized by civic institutions and the people in Santa Cruz to support his foreign policy and to express their outrage over attacks and false accusations made by political groups.

The communique of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency also states that the rumors about Banzer's proclamation [as a presidential candidate] are proof of the campaign mounted by opposition sectors, using rumors, intrigues and distortion of facts. It also says that the armed forces of the nation are firmly united around the government, in defense of the fatherland and the interests of the nation. The document concludes by saying: "Citizens are warned not to let themselves be fooled by tendentious rumors which are intended to disturb the peaceful coexistence which the Bolivian people have developed."

VILLALPANDO SAYS PEASANTS NEAR BORDER IN 'STATE OF ALERT'

PY302107Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1842 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 Mar--Thousands of Bolivian peasants are "on a state of alert on the border with Chile" to avoid any pressure from that country, Army General Commander Alfonso Villalpando stated in La Paz today. Villalpando emphasized: "The high command did not give any instructions in this regard to the population, but the military columns which went to raise our flag on the border with Chile found the civilian population in a state of alert, which pleases us." He added: "We cannot be charged with threatening the peace of the southern cone. This type of report is the result of international intrigues plotted against Bolivia." Five Bolivian columns raised the tricolored flag at other points on the border with Chile on 23 March, on the 99th anniversary of the loss of the Bolivian coast at the beginning of the War of the Pacific.

BLANCO REACTS TO U.S. REDUCTION OF TIN SALES

PY302029Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 Mar--The United States will reduce its sale of strategic tin reserves from 45,000 long tons to 35,000, Bolivian Finance Minister David Blanco stated in La Paz today. Blanco released this report shortly after the meeting of Council of Ministers ended at the government palace.

The Bolivian minister indicated that despite the reduction of long tons to be placed on the international market, the Bolivian economy is suffering the negative impact of the U.S. announcement. Low tin prices have forced "the already slashed national budget to be reduced by 20 percent more than originally planned."

PEASANT CONGRESS REJECTS MILITARY-PEASANT PACT

PY290300Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpt] The seventh national congress of the Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia, called Tupackatari, has completely disapproved the military-peasant pact because this pact unilaterally controls the interests of the peasants and contradicts the national constitution.

The delegates attending the congress agreed that the so-called military-peasant pact was signed without the consent of peasant organizations which means that it was directly imposed and not freely accepted. It was also said that the military-peasant pact was signed by pseudoleaders who were not and are not legitimate peasant representatives and that this is proved by the fact that the pact is falling apart by its own deficiencies.

The representatives at the peasant congress also established that this pact, signed in 1974 after the overthrow of the previous government, has become an instrument of dependency which does not respect the equality of the different sectors and violates the right of peasants to freely join unions, in accordance with Article No 171 of the national constitution. From the historic point of view, the military-peasant pact was also considered to be a legalized instrument for oppression. One of the most important matters discussed today by the congress was the military-peasant pact.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS TO BEGIN 10 APRIL

PY281925Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Mar 78 PY

[Text] According to an announcement made by the National Electoral Court, the process of inscribing the citizens in the electoral registers will begin on 10 April throughout the territory of the nation. The departmental electoral courts now have the necessary materials to register the citizens and will also grant them sufficient guarantees for exercising their constitutional rights. The announcement also says that all the electoral courts are fulfilling the requirements which have been set, particularly that of training teams of personnel which are to cover even the remotest balloting places.

During the last meeting of the presidents of departmental electoral courts every president received balloting materials and instructions for the appointment of notaries who must necessarily be civil register officials.

The process of registering the lists of candidates for president, vice president, senators and deputies will begin on 8 May.

The announcement concluded by saying that presidents of departmental courts have the duty of periodically touring their districts in order to insure that the stipulations in force regarding the inscription of citizens are complied with.

BRIEFS

TRANSFER OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER--Lt Col Gary Prado Salmon, one of President Banzer's closest advisers, has been transferred to Cochabamba by the Army Command. His new duties in Cochabamba have not been specified. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Mar 78 PY]

MATERIALS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S TWO-DAY VISIT

Geisel's Airport Speech

PY302058Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Mar 78 p 3 PY

[Welcoming speech by President Ernesto Geisel on the arrival of U.S. President Jimmy Carter at Brasilia Airport on 29 March]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr President: In the name of the Brazilian Government and people I wish to express to Your Excellency and Mrs Carter, and also to the members of the entourage accompanying you, our best votes of welcome and for a happy stay.

Your Excellency's presence in our country will appropriately indicate the step which has been reached in the traditional friendly relations which link Brazil and the United States. Therefore, I am happy that Your Excellency has been able to achieve your travel plans. And I must say that I perfectly understood and understand the decision Your Excellency had to make regarding your having to postpone the original date which had been set for this visit.

Your Excellency visited our country before assuming your great responsibilities, and Mrs Carter recently gave us the pleasure of her presence when she visited us last year. As has happened before, Your Excellency and Mrs Carter will be welcomed by the Brazilians as friends. The hospitality which we offer those who visit us will cordially accompany you during the time of your stay in our land.

We will be extremely satisfied if the current visit can help Your Excellency and Mrs Carter to form a just opinion of Brazilian reality. Personally, I believe that our talks will be fruitful and will permit a new impetus in the relations between our two countries.

Geisel Addresses Banquet

PY310337Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Speech by Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel during banquet held for President Carter at Alvorada Palace, Brasilia, on 29 March--read by announcer]

[Text] Today we have the great pleasure of welcoming Your Excellency the President of the United States and Mrs Carter and prominent members of your entourage. This is the first visit made to Brazil in many years by a U.S. President and it is a friendly visit which is designed to strengthen the traditional ties linking our two countries.

The history of our friendship harkens to the past, and today, like yesterday and tomorrow, it is our desire that this friendship will become increasingly solid and lasting. This aspiration concerns not only the interests of our two nations but also the desires of the American continent and hopes for world peace and harmony. Therefore, I want to reaffirm my happiness in welcoming you, a happiness which is shared by the entire Brazilian people. All raise your glasses to join me in toasting the permanent harmony, the increasingly profound friendship between our peoples and the personal happiness of President and Mrs Carter.

Senators, Deputies Welcome Carter

PY310208Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Senator Petronio Portella, the National Congress held a special session at 1005 today to honor U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who was welcomed by Senator Eurico Rezende[National Renewal Alliance--ARENA, Espirito Santo State] in the name of the Senate and by Deputy Erasmo Martins Pedro [Brazilian Democratic Movement--MDB, Rio de Janeiro State] in the name of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senator Rezende, government leader in the Senate, took the floor to speak in the name of the Senate. He started by emphasizing the significance of Carter's visit. He then reviewed events stemming from the friendly ties between Brazil and the United States, noting that throughout their history the two countries have shared certain basic values such as their support for democracy, their belief in the significance of man, and their conviction that everyone is entitled to progress and happiness. Rezende stated that much can be achieved when we acknowledge that progress in every field of human activity is both a right and a duty which binds all peoples and nations by demanding common sacrifices. Rezende noted that it was contrary to the Brazilian spirit to create or to stimulate polemics. He said that Brazil has always tried to further our ties instead of emphasizing those issues which can separate us. After noting that this was in keeping with both our desire and tradition, Rezende added that mutual respect was sufficient reason for translating this strong desire for agreement into a harmonious, continuous cooperation. Rezende added that Brazil, in line with its tradition, is open to foreign contributions but it is aware that very few offer unselfish contributions and that only a few contributions are moved by true self-denial and sacrifice. Rezende added: Therefore, we view our task of national construction as one autonomously integrated within the international scene and as one maintaining market economy mechanisms and approved methods of political coexistence.

Deputy Martins Pedro then took the floor to speak in the name of the Chamber of Deputies. He stated that Carter's presence in Congress was more than a mere protocol visit. He said: Your visit is the unequivocal proof of the faith and confidence the American people have in the legislative branch, the basic pillar of any democracy. Martins Pedro then quoted Ruy Barbosa [Brazilian jurist, politician and writer: 1849-1923] by saying that within the constitutional regime, Congress is a large lung through which national life receives oxygen freely. He then emphasized Carter's Christian beliefs, noting that his love for his fellow men, for justice, for the cause of freedom and democracy, stems from these beliefs: It is his devotion which drives President Carter to promote respect for human rights throughout the entire world.

He added that Carter's appeal to all governments regarding the respect for human rights merits our full support, and noted that this appeal does not violate the national sovereignty of other countries. Martins Pedro stated: We in Brazil are all fully committed to achieving national development. We want to improve our democratic system and to overcome socioeconomic structures which no longer meet our needs. He added: We are determined to rid the country of the remnants of economic and technological dependence and, in this task, we will need the understanding and support of all governments, especailly that of your government, to which we gave, at difficult times, indisputable evidence of our solidarity.

Conference at Planalto Palace

PY310238Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] President Geisel this morning met for 1 hour and 20 minutes with U.S. President Jimmy Carter. This afternoon he met Senator Luiz Viana Filho [ARENA--Bahia State] and (Figueiredo Mendes), president of the Brazilian Medical Academy.

Accompanied by members of his entourage, President Carter arrived at Planalto Palace at 1115. In view of the rain, Carter did not come in through the roadway but used the elevator. President Carter was met at the door of the presidential office by President Geisel and by Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira. On welcoming Carter, President Geisel asked him about the press conference he had held 2 hours earlier at the Hotel Nacional. President Carter replied that the conference was very interesting and thanked Geisel for the warm welcome he and his wife received last night during the dinner held at Alvorada Palace. After exchanging a few words, the two presidents headed to the site of their talks. At 1140 the two presidents went to the conference room of the ministry [presumably Foreign Ministry] to join a group of Brazilian and U.S. officials, among whom were Planning Minister Reis Velloso, Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, Industry and Commerce Minister Calmon de Sa, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant Secretary Terence Todman and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

(?To save time), President Geisel asked President Carter to briefly outline at this meeting the talks they held. Later, the two presidents went to the second floor where they bade farewell to each other. President Carter, his wife and members of his entourage left Planalto Palace at 1300 and went to Brasilia Airport from where they were to leave for Rio de Janeiro.

'Low-Key' Manner Praised

PY310045Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Mar 78 p 9 PY

[By Carlos Conde]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Disavowing past hegemonic goals, which had been an integral part of the military agreements which were recently canceled, the U.S. President regarded Brazil and his country as "equal partners." He said all this on arriving at Brasilia Airport, in the presence of an inscrutable President Geisel.

Later, Carter went to Planalto Palace and repeated his strong convictions to Geisel in private. To keep his arrival speech from being construed as a diplomatic courtesy, Carter made two practical moves: First, he conveyed to his Brazilian counterpart the U.S. desire that the two countries open a new stage of regular consultations at the presidential level; and secondly, he took the initiative of bringing up the two major critical issues on the international scene: the Middle East and Africa.

Half an hour later, the Brazilian Government reacted officially. Speaking to a crowd of journalists, Itamaraty spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia outlined the Brazilian Government's interpretation as follows: A) The speech delivered by Carter at the airport was "positive"; B) His speech was in no way different from those which marked past relations between the two countries; and C) His speech was that of a chief of state of "a friendly country."

This was contrary to expectations. Carter spent his first day in Brasilia pursuing an intelligent tactical maneuver. The ramifications of his electoral campaign, his government's doctrine and the speculation elicited by his visit to Brazil have led the Brazilian audience to focus on two issues: nuclear energy and human rights.

Prospects had not been promising because Brazil and the United States maintain different positions on these issues. For this very reason, Itamaraty had devoted a high degree of its well-known competence to drafting a joint communique which would reconcile the two countries' views on these two issues. But Carter failed to fulfill this expectation. For the Brazilian Government, this was a pleasant surprise. Carter started by regarding Brazil as a power and immediately went to Planalto Palace to speak of dialog on an equal level with this power.

The reference he made to nuclear energy in his airport speech thus became a minor issue. It could even be considered positive. His acknowledgment that atomic energy is not incompatible with the need to avoid nuclear proliferation can be translated from the Brazilian viewpoint as follows: Brazil is capable of producing energy through this method without making the bomb.

Even his low-key reference to "human freedom" and to "the state of law" can have a favorable interpretation for the Brazilian Government. Some liberals consider this reference as a tugging on the ear of a regime which has been baptized in the impure waters of arbitrariness, while government advocates are trying hard to assign it a different interpretation. They base their conclusion on Carter's complete phrase. Carter said: "Today we are all united in a global effort to promote the cause of human freedom and the state of law." When Carter spoke of "all," he was including the Portella mission, the supporters of the relative democracy theory cheerfully stated. And as to the April "package," has the leader of the leading democracy in the world forgotten it? No, he referred to it when he humbly asked to acknowledge the existence of "limitations" and appealed to "frankness" and "understanding."

Asked if any of the "sensitive" issues had been mentioned at the meeting held yesterday by Presidents Carter and Geisel, the Itamaraty spokesman tersely said: "Not a word." Faced with a partner who became resentful toward the United States because of "sensitive" issues early in the Carter administration, the visitor judged that the low-key reference he made on his arrival was more than sufficient. The discreet attitude maintained by Carter during the first day of his visit was a pleasant surprise for the Brazilian Government. There was, however, a pleasant preview which took place on the eve of Carter's visit to Brazil. When the White House expressed the President's desire to meet Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, the final success of this trip was virtually guaranteed. The logical conclusion that Carter wanted to meet Figueiredo not as the chief of the National Intelligence Service but primarily as Geisel's successor added a new element to the succession. Although the successor will not be the Brazilian President Carter may have dreamed of, Carter has acted pragmatically. Because Figueiredo is the heir to the throne, the United States wants to talk with him.

In view of all this, the Brazilian Government believes that Carter deserves an A-plus grade on his first day in Brazil. Regarding Brazil as a power, forgetting nuclear energy and human rights and, above all, meeting Brazil's future president were presents which Planalto Palace could not have counted on during these difficult days.

Rio de Janeiro Activities

PY3021062 Rio de Janeiro Radio O Globo in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] President Carter laid a wreath at the monument to World War II soldiers at about 1900 GMT in a ceremony which lasted 20 minutes. Once the ceremony ended, the presidential family headed for the Pequena Gavea residence where he will spend the night.

Group Says Visit Endorses Regime

PY3101192 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 30 Mar--The Brazilian Committee for Amnesty charged here today that President Jimmy Carter is supporting Gen Ernesto Geisel's government with his official visit to Brazil. According to the committee, the Brazilian Government "is against the basic principles of human rights."

The charge was made in an open letter to the American people, the text of which was issued to journalists in Rio de Janeiro this afternoon. The letter notes: "We state our most emphatic disagreement with the public support which President Carter has just given by his visit to the Brazilian regime, which is against the basic principles of human rights, something which is inherent in any democratic government."

The letter signed by Raymundo Moreira, president of the Brazilian Committee for Amnesty, adds: "With this attitude, your President is publicly assuming a position which is completely opposed to his initiative as defender of human rights."

The U.S. President, who is at present in Rio de Janeiro after an official 20-hour visit in Brasilia, will leave for Lagos tomorrow.

Deputies React to Speech

PY3112352 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Several deputies commented today on President Carter's visit. Ruy Codo [MDB--Sao Paulo State] stated that Carter's presence in Congress was more than a protocol appearance and has special significance because he is a true guardian of democracy.

Mario Frota [MDB--Amazon State] believes that the visit of the President of the leading capitalist country in the world suggests that Brazilians must reflect the equilibrium of the world's economic order.

Israel Dias Novaes [MDB--Sao Paulo State] criticized Carter's allusion to Pele, as if Brazil were a country having soccer as an obsession, noting that Brazilians want to defend both individual and collective freedoms.

Tarcisio Delgado [MDB--Minas Gerais State] expresses his support for Carter's human rights policy and termed his visit a warning to Brazilian nuclear policy.

Daso Coimbra [ARENA--Rio de Janeiro State] reported on the prayer meeting held by Carter with members of the group of Christian congressmen and judicial officials.

Walmor de Luca [MDB--Santa Catarina State] regarded Carter's visit as a compliance to his commitment to American civilization and criticized the speech delivered by Senator Eurico Rezende, a speech he regarded as being in line with the authoritarianism prevailing in the country.

Ivahir Garcia [ARENA--Sao Paulo State] praised the speeches delivered by Rezende and Deputy Erasmo Martins Pedro in welcoming President Carter. He termed these speeches highly positive.

Celso Barros [MDB--Piaui State] supported President Carter's campaign to defend the rights of man but noted that nuclear issue is perhaps more important for the American people than the human rights issue, because Brazil is becoming an emerging power capable of assuming in the future a (?leading) position in a phenomenon occuring in today's world, that is, the change in the balance of economic power.

Jose Blota Junior [ARENA--Sao Paulo State], speaking in the name of the ARENA leadership, regarded Carter as a leader in the defense of human rights, thus echoing the remarks, devoid of political motives, made by most congressmen. He emphasized the significance of President Carter's visit but disagreed with the belief that he is the only one who has been fighting to preserve the principles included in the UN Charter.

Visit Seen as Positive

PY311315Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen reported that no economic matters were discussed with President Jimmy Carter at yesterday's meeting at Planalto Palace, in view of the President's late arrival at the meeting. At the same time Minister Simonsen stressed that no one should discuss minor matters [coisinas] with President Carter, and the matters which had been formally discussed between [U.S.] economic advisers and members of the Finance Ministry had to do with the U.S. Treasury. Simonsen believes that Jimmy Carter's visit to Brasilia was very good from the political point of view because the better the political relations between the two countries, the better the opportunities in the economic area. In any case the meeting planned for Carter, Simonsen, Reis Velloso and Calmon de Sa did not take place because of Carter's late arrival and because the latter spent most of the time talking with President Geisel and only exchanged greetings with the three ministers. According to the finance minister, economic relations between Brazil and the United States did not get better or worse with Carter's visit, but the political effects are positive.

President Sees Notables, Departs

PY311455Y Aparecida Radio Aparecida in Portuguese 1430 GMT 31 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--After a night's rest, President Jimmy Carter met today with Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo, who gave the visitor a report, and with Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro Eugenio Salles. President Carter also received President of the Brazilian Bar Association Raymundo Faoro, the president of the Brazilian Economic Development Bank and managing editor of the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO Julio Mezquita Filho. These meetings took more than 1 hour of President Carter's stay in Rio. At 1030 President Carter boarded the plane which will take him to Nigeria, Africa.

GEISEL SEEKS LEGAL MEANS TO THWART MAGALHAES PINTO

PY3022230Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Mar 78 p 3 PY

[Column by CC]

[Text] Brasilia--President Geisel has instructed ARENA President Francelino Pereira to get the party jurists working to examine the constitution, the electoral law and the rules which control the indirect election of the president of the nation, so as to leave no doubt about the impossibility of Senator Magalhaes Pinto's running as a "separate candidate" in the electoral college scheduled for 15 October. The government views this possibility as an aggression and seems to be ready to take the legal steps and whatever other resources it may have through the judicial branch to prevent the Minas Gerais senator from running for president. According to executive branch sources, the maximum they are willing to let Magalhaes do is to show up at the ARENA national convention to fight it out with Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo. In view of Magalhaes' decision not to show up at the party convention, the government takes it that "the game is over" and it is no longer possible for the former governor to run in the electoral college.

ARENA leaders believe that such a possibility is legally impossible because, according to the law, presidential candidates must have the backing of a political party and if they are not military officers on active duty, they require at least 2 years of membership in the party that backs them. Magalhaes will not be a candidate for ARENA because he does not even plan to show up at the convention and neither can he be the candidate for the MDB because he is not a member of this party nor does he have enough time to build up membership tenure, even if he wanted to change parties.

Because the constitution does not make it necessary for presidential candidates to belong to any party, a requirement which is merely established by an additional law, the jurists who are part of Senator Magalhaes Pinto's team are working on a still unknown strategy which may include the submission of a formal case to the Superior Electoral Court or even to the Supreme Federal Court. It is against this that the government wants to protect itself.

Why? It seems evident that, in view of his frictions with the civilian candidate, General Geisel would feel personally attacked and hurt should such a situation take place. His authority as head of the revolution, rather than his authority as head of the executive, would be undermined by such an event. It would be difficult to imagine the government feeling threatened or believing that Magalhaes Pinto could surprise it by winning the elections with all of MDB's votes and those of sectors of the ARENA. ARENA has a majority of 120 votes over the MDB. To this we must add that, at least so far, only a small portion of the opposition would vote for Magalhaes, even if it could. As the voting is open and every conventioneer will state his vote on the microphone, what member of the ARENA would risk voting against General Figueiredo, thus becoming liable for punishment for breach of party fidelity, punishment which includes expulsion from the party and loss of position?

Therefore, the government does not want to see Magalhaes Pinto before the Electoral College for emotional rather than for practical reasons. However, the instructions have already been given to Francelino Pereira. Should the civilian candidate submit his case to the court, ARENA jurists must be prepared to act through an appeal or something along that line.

STUDENTS ARRESTED DURING DEMONSTRATION RELEASED

PY3015482 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Students arrested during street demonstrations in Belo Horizonte on National Protest Day, which was instituted by university students in Brazil to air their grievances against the present Brazilian regime, were set free yesterday. This information was released by the public security chief of Belo Horizonte yesterday. Twenty-two students had been arrested, but only 14 of them were interrogated and their personal data entered into police records.

Concerning these demonstrations, it was reported in Brasilia that a lawyer will request the Superior Military Tribunal to reopen the case of the Sao Paulo student Alexandre Vanucchi Leme [National Protest Day is celebrated on the anniversary of his death] to have his body exhumed from Sao Paulo cemetery where he had been buried as an indigent.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEAFLETS TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY CHURCHES

PY3112332 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Today the Brazilian church commemorates the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. About 500,000 leaflets containing at least 30 articles of this declaration will be distributed in Brazilian Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist and Episcopal churches. The leaflets will also carry Biblical passages and conclusions of the Second Vatican Council.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIOBRAS PRESIDENT--Brasilia--Idalecio Nogueira was sworn in yesterday as the new president of the Brazilian Radiotelegraphic Company (RADIOBRAS). [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Mar 78 p 8 PY]

CURFEW LIFTED IN THREE PROVINCES

PY302032Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 30 Mar--It was reported in this capital today that the curfew has been lifted in three provinces in southern Chile by the military authorities in those regions. The measure affects the provinces of Llanquihue, Chiloe and Magallanes, where citizens are now allowed to move freely at all hours, although no motor vehicle can be used between 0200 and 0530 local time.

Citizens are allowed to use bicycles or vehicles drawn by animals in those provinces, but the prohibition against use of motor vehicles is maintained to save gasoline. In the rest of the country the curfew is maintained unchanged between 0200 and 0530 local time.

PINOCHET STANDS FIRM ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION

PY302021Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpts] President Pinochet made important announcements this morning during his meeting with labor leaders from all over Chile. Fifteen hundred labor leaders listened to his answers to questions posed frankly and directly by them. President Augusto Pinochet warned that the institutionalization process will be carried out as previously stipulated.

[begin Pinochet recording] I want to thank you for the support you offer me--support that comes from within. However, gentlemen, after 4 January, some of those omnipresent politicians--not the good ones but those who are always rather lackluster--began a real campaign. It occurred to them to speed up the institutionalization process which I announced at Chacarilla. The process will continue, as it was outlined and planned, because every step we take has to be doubly sure and not hasty because, gentlemen, we are deciding the destiny of Chile with our actions. A country's destiny is not to be played with lightly. [applause]

I want to say that we will gain nothing with portfolios or opinions if in reality we get nowhere. From now until July you will have to work out some problems with the respective ministry. Our second annual meeting, the second meeting between the president and labor leaders, will be held in July. So let me make this very clear: I want us to move forward, to seek solutions. At the next meeting we should already have solved at least part of the problems. We cannot continue to pile up papers without finding solutions. Up to now we have done well. This new step will be a further improvement.

Thank you very much, gentlemen; until the next meeting. [applause--end recording]

Pinochet Concurs With Leigh

PY302019Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1233 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 30 Mar--President Augusto Pinochet has expressed satisfaction over remarks made by Gen Gustavo Leigh, commander in chief of the air force and member of the military junta, regarding the future general policy of the country. President Pinochet told the reporters last night: "I am pleased with the remarks of General Leigh about the country's institutional process, because I have the same point of view."

He added that "General Leigh's remarks reiterated what I have previously said."

Leigh Claims Agreement

PY310217Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2332 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 30 Mar--Gen Gustavo Leigh, Chilean Air Force commander and member of the military junta, denied here today that he had disagreements with President Augusto Pinochet regarding the political leadership of the government. Speaking at a farewell ceremony to air force generals, General Leigh stated that the unity of the armed forces remains unshakable. He added that the fact that discussions are being held regarding the institutionalization of the country does not mean that there is a disagreement within the government junta.

In several speeches delivered during the last few days General Leigh has noted the need for Chile to soon recover its [political] institutions, thus showing an apparent disagreement with President Pinochet's political guidelines. But when asked today about the existence of possible disagreements, General Leigh answered: I do not think so. I just feel the urgency of launching the institutionalization process sooner.

During today's ceremony General Leigh said that he was not yet interested in holding elections. He added: "I believe that Chile is not yet mature enough for elections, but it is mature enough to start implementing a definitive judicial organization."

Leigh showed his support for greater civilian participation in government by adding: "I believe that citizens must participate more and that we should integrate many more civilians in the government."

He said that he will propose for discussion to the military junta some subjects regarding the institutionalization process. Regarding the steps which must be taken in this regard General Leigh noted that the first step must be implementation of a state organization and a separation of the duties and powers of the various government branches. Asked if in his reference to the separation of powers he was alluding to the establishment in Chile of the legislative branch, he answered: "Of course, a mechanism which will generate the laws in an almost traditional way."

PRESS TOLD TO USE 'CAUTION' IN LETELIER CASE

PY301958Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 29 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, 29 Mar--The Chilean Government today asked the press for more "moderation and caution" in reports concerning the investigation of the murder of former leftist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

Maj Hugo Morales, director of social communications, indicated, however, that this did not mean that the country should not be well informed about the matter. He also stated that the event had been distorted by the local press due to "excessive interest" shown by everyone trying to help solve the case which is being investigated by the court. Major Morales indicated that this situation has helped to create a bad image of the country abroad and has led to confusion among the people.

'PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT' REACHED WITH ARGENTINES

PY310157Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 30 Mar--The Beagle commission made up of Argentine and Chilean military representatives reached a preliminary agreement after a 3-day meeting, it was officially reported in Santiago today. The announcement was made by the head of the Argentine delegation, Maj Gen Pablo Apella, who stated that the meeting will continue tomorrow. He added that there is no scheduled date to end this third round of bilateral contacts aimed at creating a situation of harmony and equality in the southern region of the two countries.

Apella indicated that there was a preliminary agreement on the 12-point agenda. He explained, however, that this agreement was of a general nature and that, therefore, all the details must still be discussed. He emphasized: "We have worked hard to see if we could reach an agreement before the scheduled plan.

Diplomatic sources had stated before that talks would continue in Buenos Aires next week.

BRADY DISCUSSES TALKS WITH PERU, BOLIVIAN BOYCOTT

PY302041Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1442 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 30 Mar--Chilean Defense Minister Gen Hermann Brady confirmed that Chile will attend the trilateral meeting of the commanders in chief of the armed forces to be held in Lima in August.

In statements published today, General Brady said the decision was communicated to Peruvian War Minister Gen Oscar Molina on 18 March, when the two officials met in a border area encounter.

Meanwhile, talks between Chilean and Peruvian military representatives continued today. They are analyzing the agenda for the third trilateral meeting which also includes Bolivia.

Brig Gen Adrian Ortiz, head of the Chilean delegation, said yesterday at the end of the conclave's third day that "we are reaching the goals we set little by little. He said that the reasons for Bolivia's abasence were still unknown. "In any case," he said, "we are trying to reach bilateral agreements with Peru."

Sources linked to the meeting said the talks could end today or tomorrow, depending on the issues being analyzed.

The Peruvian military delegation is headed by Brig Gen Ludwig Essenwanger and includes Capt Jorge Torres Aciago and Col Alonso Sales Morales.

EL MERCURIO COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN, ARGENTINE BORDER DISPUTES

FY292154Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Mar 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Mar--EL MERCURIO indicated today that the skillfull use of news items and commentaries abroad has made Chile appear to be in "debt" to Bolivia and Argentina. In today's principal editorial entitled "The Firmness of Our Rights," the dean of the Chilean press supported the official Chilean position in the border conflicts with those two countries. Our problems with Argentina and Bolivia make up a situation which, due to deliberate and persistent distortions, gives an appearance of truth on their sides, "stated the editorial.

It added that a treaty "which is undeniably valid and which has been in force since 1904 establishes Chile's territorial relations with Bolivia." EL MERCURIO recalled that this international agreement was achieved through free and [word indistinct] negotiations which were held many years after the cessation of hostilities of the 1879 war. Bolivia signed the pact in 1883. The newspaper indicated that "in view of this treaty Bolivia does not have an outlet to the sea, a geographical situation in which many countries find themselves on all continents. It added that it was only out of a desire to satisfy Bolivian political aspirations that Chile agreed to study and accept the granting of a corridor north of Arica, "in other words, in territory which never belonged to nor was claimed by Bolivia."

The territorial exchange agreed upon in principle by Chile and Bolivia required Peru's approval in view of the 1929 treaty. Peru did not grant its approval and therefore the negotiations did not progress, EL MERCURIO stated. It also indicated that "Bolivia's access to the sea is not a Chilean affair. It is strictly a Bolivian affair. Within this atmosphere the negotiations interrupted by Peru progressed. But the contrary appears in international commentaries. "The good foreign publicity and our good faith, which is very close to ingenuousness, have created the paradox in which we appear as nothing less than defaulting debtors of Bolivia."

Referrring to the southern border problem with Argentina, EL MERCURIO indicated that "the 1881 border treaty established our southern border with Argentina. "A decision handed down by an arbitration court, which was specifically called for by the parties which committed themselves to that decision, interpreted this treaty in accordance with international law and established the Picton, Lennox and Nueva Islands belong to Chile."

The editorial added that Argentina did not accept the decision, which means that it is breaking a treaty and in this respect placing itself in a most difficult position internationally.

It said that "once again the skillful use of news items and commentaries have succeeded in placing us in the position of a bankrupt debtor. "While our rights are clear and immovable, Argentine spokesmen are making many statements which lead to the belief that we have engaged in unjustified expansionist postures," the editorial adds.

The editorial stated that Argentina has not accepted the arbitration decision and "is trying to lead us toward what would be an unacceptable renouncement of rights over territory which has always belonged to us."

CONSTITUTIONALIST FRONT NAMES CANDIDATE

PA291821Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpt] This week will probably become known as one of identifying those who will form the presidential-vice presidential tickets of the country's political parties. The Democratic Left leaders say the group will formally announce its candidate on Friday. Meanwhile, Duran Ballen has put an end to the mystery surrounding his negotiations and has announced the name of his partner on the presidential ticket, Jose Icaza (Rondolf), a well-known Guayaquil businessman who has connections with the Velasquistas. Elsewhere, the leader of the Liberal Party will meet in the next few days to decide on the party's vice presidential candidate.

BUCARAM COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PA291944Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[Interview with Asaad Bucaram, leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces, in Quito--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Bucaram, are your presidential aspirations still alive, at least for the year 1983?

[Answer] Those aspirations are not solely my own, sir. Those are the aspirations of a whole nation that wants me to be president of the republic. But many things can happen between now and 1983, so let us realize now that this is 1978 and keep in perspective what has to happen this year next year and the following years and let us leave 1983 alone so that we can analyze the circumstances in due time, my dear sir.

[Question] What are the many things that may happen, Mr Bucaram?

[Answer] Many things, my dear friend. Who knows what is in store for us? Who knows if I will be able to do in 1983 what I can do now? Who knows if the people will feel then the same way they feel now? Many things can happen even from one day to the next, sir. If we were to start pondering or dreaming about becoming president of the republic we would be returning to our infancy. We have to think about the country, about the problems of the Ecuadorean people and about how to serve this country from any post, my dear friend. We have to think about a better future for Ecuador and, if in order to satisfy all our aspirations we have to reach the presidency of the republic then we will reach it. That is if the people want it.

[Question] It is being said that if attorney (Rondolf) wins you will be in power directly?

[Answer] Yes sir. I would be in power. The people would be in power and I am part of the people. You will also achieve power. Are you part of the people? Or are you part of the oligarchy? Tell me dear friend. I will gain power. The people will gain power. I am part of the people, sir.

[Question] What is your opinion of the present political situation?

[Answer] It is a confused situation, full of problems. We have to overcome all the obstacles in our way--all these obstacles, all these tricks, all the stories. We are resolved to fulfill the aspirations of the Ecuadorean people.

[Question] Do you think there will be a second round of elections?

[Answer] Sir, in the second round we will be ahead and we will finish first, my dear friend.

MILITARY COMMANDERS DENOUNCE 'DESTABILIZATION' ATTEMPT

PA302240Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1517 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text of Communique 01-E-M-A signed 29 March 1978 by Peruvian Army General Commander Gen Oscar Molina Pallochia, Navy General Commander Rear Adm Jorge Parodi Galliani and Air Force General Commander Lt Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor]

[Text] "1. Several journals, especially magazines and weeklies, have been conducting a persistent campaign against the armed forces, thus making inappropriate use of the freedom of the press and the broad democratic opening promoted by the armed forces revolutionary government for the purpose of insuring the development of the Constituent Assembly election in the best possible manner.

"2. The procedures used in the campaign against the armed forces are characterized by the dissemination of false and rash reports on the activities of the upper echelons of the armed forces, giving these news reports a predominantly sensationalist character. Thus, they are trying to harm the image of the military institutions and to undermine their internal unity.

"3. Reflecting the thinking of the upper echelons, the general commanders of the branches feel that these types of actions do not contribute to achieving peace and the unity of Peruvians, which are so necessary for the process of transfering political power undertaken by the armed forces government.

"4. In view of the foregoing statements, the armed forces state their open rejection of these actions, which have been carried out with the clear intention of making political gains in a useless and irresponsible destabilization maneuver that we denounce to the public."

FURTHER REPORTING ON VISIT OF ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER

Advocates Preferential Trade Area

PA301650Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Mar (AFP)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes said here this afternoon that he advocates the creation of a preferential trade area for the integration of Latin America. He made the statement during a visit to the headquarters of the Andean Pact on the second day of his official visit to Lima.

"The creation of a preferential trade area," the foreign minister said, "seems to be the right path, on which the Latin American countries will be able to build a suitable integration system that is adapted to their present stage of historical development."

With regard to the Latin American Free Trade Organization, Montes said that its prospects should be enhanced and that the Argentine Government will present certain proposals in this regard.

Referring later to the Andean group, Montes praised its vast scope and its demonstrated ability to overcome its most complex problems. He said that the possibilities for cooperation between the group--made up of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia--and the other countries in the area are very high.

"A successful Andean group," he concluded, "is a basic element of geoeconomic equilibrium, since it would be a powerful industrialized center, a market of growing purchasing power and a likely center for negotiations on an equal level with other large economic units of the region."

For his part, Jesus Alberto Fernandez, coordinator of the Andean Pact Board, commented on relations between the pact and Argentina, saying that the latter could cooperate mainly in the industrial development projects of the subregion.

Holds News Conference, Departs

PA310339Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Mar (AFP)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes stated here today his satisfaction with the tremendous cordiality that characterized his meetings with his Peruvian counterpart, Jose de la Puente. The minister made the statement during a news conference held shortly before he left for Buenos Aires following a 3-day visit to Peru.

He said that the "fourth man" in the Argentine regime, that is, the president of the nation who will be appointed in April 1979, "will carry out" the military junta's policy.

This "fourth man," he said, will be chosen by the three military junta members who will replace the incumbent members, since the latter have agreed to leave their posts in March 1979. He will have to be a retired officer, Montes added. He added that during its 2 years in office the Argentine military junta has been able to wipe out corruption in the government and to control international terrorist activities as well as to reconstruct the national economy through the sacrifices of the people."

Concerning the Beagle Channel issue between his country and Chile, he said that a committee is meeting in Santiago right now which is charged with establishing a modus vivendi in the disputed area. Once the committee concludes its work a second committee will begin working. It will be responsible for settling the differences behind the problem, he noted. He stated that the recent revival of the border conflicts in Latin America "is a sign of the times" and that Argentina advocates settling them through bilateral negotiations "without interference by third parties or international organizations."

He also noted that Argentina has always defended the need for an outlet to the sea for Bolivia and will view an arrangement between it and the other interested nations favorably.

Asked about terrorist activities such as the disappearance of two French nuns in Buenos Aires, he answered that "certain Argentines--if they can be called by that name--who have taken part in insurrection" are harming the image of the country, especially in Europe. In fact, he said, anybody visiting Argentina can attest to the fact that one can now live there in peace and security.

Communique Signed

PA310004Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Mar--Today Argentina and Peru ratified their decision to continue cooperating in the economic and nuclear spheres, according to a communique signed here by their respective foreign ministers.

Ministers Oscar Montes and Jose de la Puente also reasserted their countries' support for the principles of international law and the defense of their territorial seas up to 200 miles. They also condemned terrorism.

The signing of this document marked the end of a 3-day visit to Lima by Foreign Minister Montes. One of the achievements of the visit was the acceptance by President Francisco Morales Bermudez of an invitation to visit Argentina this May.

The foreign ministers also exchanged the instrument of ratification of the Peruvian-Argentine agreement on the bases of economic cooperation signed here on 5 March 1977. The agreement establishes the means to be used to implement economic, financial, commercial and technological cooperation programs. Today's 19-point communique states that the joint declaration signed by Presidents Morales Bermudez and Jorge Rafael Videla last March is evidence of the close ties existing between the two nations.

In the communique the ministers ratified the principles of the UN Charter, congratulated the Latin American economic system for its advances and announced their support for the growing economic integration in Latin America. The ministers also congratulated themselves on the progress of the Andean Pact and expressed hope for greater cooperation between this organization and Argentina.

They reasserted their trust in the OAS' contribution to promoting peace and their satisfaction at the recognition of the 200-mile thesis by the UN Law of the Sea Conference. They requested that the international ruling on seabeds take into consideration participation by all states and that it protect the developing countries from uncontrolled exploitation.

After expressing their best wishes for the success of the North-South dialog on a new economic order, the ministers expressed their concern over the arms race, especially among nuclear powers. They also condemned colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, and Foreign Minister de la Puente expressed Peru's support for Argentina's claim to the Malvinas Islands.

The ministers also expressed their "emphatic rejection of terrorism" and noted the importance of the coming world conference on technical cooperation among developing countries. The conference is to be held in Buenos Aires.

After supporting the "basic principles" of the nonalined movement, the foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction with Peruvian-Argentine nuclear cooperation. In this regard they reaffirmed their conviction that the principle of equality between states must be fully applied in matters concerning the trade or transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

They also said that the Peruvian-Argentine agreement on the bases for cooperation will promote the relations between the two countries.

Finally, they reasserted their mutual intention of consolidating cultural relations between the two countries and emphasized that the homage paid to San Martin during the bicentennial of his birth reaffirmed the fraternal relations between the two nations.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON AID CUTOFF PROTESTED

PY301950Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Mar 76 PY

[Text] A few minutes ago official sources disclosed to this radio station that Uruguay has submitted a protest to the U.S. Government. This protest is related to a report which the Department of State submitted to the government in Washington.

According to the Department of State report, Uruguay has been eliminated from the system of economic aid which the United States has for Latin American countries. The sources indicated that Uruguay has been rejecting all aid of this kind since last year, and therefore the Department of State report does not reflect the truth of the situation.

BRIEFS

ROVIRA TO MEET ARGENTINE--It has been confirmed that Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira will meet on Saturday on occasion of the fourth anniversary of the beginning of work on the Salto Grande dam. This will be the second meeting between the two high-ranking officials within a relatively short time. The prior meeting took place when they set down the landmarks on the Uruguay River. [Text] [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY]

$28-MILLION LOAN GRANTED--According to sources of the National Fishing Institute [INAPE], the Rothschild Bank of Zurich, Switzerland, has granted $28 million to develop fishing in Uruguay. Of this loan, 60 percent is payable in 10 years at 7 percent interest per year and the other 40 percent is payable in 6 years at a similarly low interest rate. The money will go to finance the construction of at least 25 fishing boats which will be built in South African dockyards. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 78 PY]

BENDAHAN TO VISIT U.S.--Lt Gen Raul J. Bendahan, Uruguayan Air Force commander in chief, will leave for the United States on 1 April to attend the 18th Conference of American Air Force Commanders to be held in Texas. [Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 78 PY]

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL-FINANCIAL MISSION--A mission of French industrialists and financiers is visiting Uruguay and holding meetings with local counterparts. Today's agenda includes a meeting with Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi and the executive board of the Central Bank. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Mar 78 PY]

NEGATIVE TRADE BALANCE--According to Central Bank sources, Uruguayan trade showed a $113-million deficit in 1976. While exports totaled $607,535,000, imports reached $720,967,000. Meat exports produced approximately $109 million while oil imports cost the country $209,094,000. Exports which experienced a significant growth were fish and fish byproducts, 99 percent; shoes, 54 percent; and leather goods, 25 percent. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior 1600 GMT 28 Mar 78 PY]

TORRIJOS, GUARD COMMANDERS TO DISCUSS NATIONAL PROBLEMS

PA310030Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] The National Guard will carry out a 15-km march to Tocumen tomorrow. This was revealed by the chief of government's information office. The National Guard will hold a meeting at the Panamanian Air Force installation which will be attended by Commander in Chief Gen Omar Torrijos, general staff members, and all the military zone chiefs and fighting unit commanders. The military meeting is for the purpose of exchanging opinions concerning problems related to national events. Special importance is given to this military meeting since the National Guard has not held a meeting of this kind in a long time.

ARISTIDES ROYO RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

PA310155Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 Mar 78 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] With the return of Dr Aristides Royo, negotiator of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, from the United States yesterday, the day ended in a suspenseful atmosphere with regard to the status of ratification of the canal documents. Approached by CRITICA at the Tocumen Airport terminal, the young negotiator was very cautious and sober in making statements, since his mission to Washington was carried out to express the official opinion of the Panamanian Government.

Dr Royo did, however, call attention to the climate prevailing in Washington among members of the Senate. Specifically, it was learned that several senators who were in their respective states for Easter week found quite a bit of discontent with regard to the senatorial decision to ratify the neutrality treaty. In fact, it is well known that there are already 200,000 signatures on the petition to revoke the mandate of Senator DeConcini of Arizona, despite the fact that that senator suggested the famous reservation which harms the interests of Panamanians.

It is rumored in news circles that the purpose of Royo's trip to the U.S. capital was to express officially to President Carter's team of advisers the Panamanian Government's displeasure with the reservations and amendments introduced into the neutrality treaty.

Reports to Torrijos

PA310156Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] In Farallon Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos received a direct and confidential report from Aristides Royo, education minister and negotiator. Royo arrived from Washington last night, where he had been on an official mission.

COMMENTATOR FEARS PRECEDENT SET BY NEUTRALITY TREATY CHANGES

PA301406Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

["Analysis of the News" commentary by Mario Velasquez]

[Text] The results of the voting on the neutrality treaty were described by the U.S. press and political analysts in that country as a victory for President Carter.

The narrow margin by which the treaty was approved came about after what has been termed the greatest and most intense public relations and publicity campaign ever carried out by the White House. The approval of this treaty and the approval of the treay which will be voted on in a few weeks constitute a vital objective for Carter and his administration.

It was not only a matter of Carter's interest in solving an old conflict with Panama but also a concern with other domestic and international problems connected with the treaties. In his 14 months in office the neutrality treaty has been the first document of true importance which the Carter administration succeeded in having approved at the Capitol. During these 14 months the Carter administration has been going downhill in the eyes of the U.S. public. Several news articles and commentaries have questioned the President's ability and competence to deal with the complex and difficult public affairs of the United States. The rejection of the Panama Canal treaties--after the extraordinary publicity campaign carried out by the government in favor of the treaties and after the degree of Carter's participation in it--would have had devastating effects on the image of the White House and the President. Carter spoke with each of the 100 senators at least once. He made 87 telephone calls in the past 2 weeks and called or sent messages to certain stubborn senators at least half a dozen times. The President also held meetings with civic and political leaders and newsmen from at least 35 states to elucidate and brief them on the treaties. The day before the voting, Carter made 16 telephone calls in a desperate search for the magic number of 67 senators. Despite the spectacular decorations of this White House publicity campaign, I have the feeling that in a way President Carter and his advisers miscalculated the level of influence they could exert and the degree of resistance they would find in the senators. The fact which speaks for itself in this sense is that it was not until the morning of 15 March, 30 hours before the voting that President Carter, by accepting the dismal DeConcini reservation, gathered the votes necessary to reach the key number of 67 senators.

In effect, the 23 March issue of NEWSWEEK magazine affirmed that the DeConcini reservation was an instrument to help persuade at least three other senators, Bellmon of Oklahoma, Brooke of Massachusetts and Paul Hatfield of Montana, who in the end voted for the treaty. Carter accepted the DeConcini reservation because it was the only way to get the 67 votes. Despite the fact that Carter admits in the TIME magazine article that he had given his word to Torrijos, the President of the United States could not lose the vote. He had to win it at any price. This decisive fact occurred after the U.S. media had denounced certain maneuvers made by the White House to satisfy the requests of certain senators and thus win their support. At the end of the long debate on the neutrality treaty the U.S. Government realized that a defeat would not only have negative effects on its bilateral relations with Panama and multilateral relations with Latin America, but that it would affect the image of the Carter administration in important matters such as the energy bill, the SALT talks with the USSR--a pact which, in fact, is expected to meet strong resistance in the Senate--and U.S. Middle East policy. The treaties have even been connected to the existing concern over the presence of sizeable Cuban armed forces in the Horn of Africa.

Carter administration experts estimated that the rejection of the treaties would have a negative effect on the government, especially on Jimmy Carter himself, in the future handling of other affairs and on the political future of the president and his reelection possibilities for 1980.

In regard to the fate of the other treaty, which is the main treaty of the documents, I have the feeling it will also be approved. My fear is that since the door to amendments has been opened, and a precedent has been established on reservations and understandings in the ratification solution, this treaty will also be approved with a series of reservations that could change the spirit and wording of the treaty. If that occurs, it would be up to the Panamanian Government and people to adopt a decision on the treaties, amendments, reservations and understandings. Insofar as this decision rests with General Torrijos, I believe that we would be experiencing one of those crucial moments in the life of a country and its leader, in which case Torrijos would probably be facing the most important decision ever confronting a Panamanian in the 75 years of the republic's existence.

TREATY CHANGES CALLED UNACCEPTABLE WITHOUT NEW PLEBESCITE

PA291730Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Mar 78 pp 1, 12-A PA

[Article by Antonio J. Sucre: "How Do You See the Treaties? Quite Mistreated!"]

[Excerpts] Neither the question nor answer are mine. They were offered by two prominent Panamanian jurists shortly after the U.S. Senate's approval, with amendments and reservations, of the neutrality treaty.

This is the case, and I define my position as follows:

The amendments consist of the word-for-word addition of the Torrijos-Carter declaration into Articles IV and VI of the neutrality treaty. Such amendments are "palatable" [potable], according to Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, personal adviser to the chief of state.

If we apply this gastronomic term to diplomatic terminology, it would appear to indicate that the national government has decided to support such amendments, employing the formality that, since the aforementioned unsigned declaration had received wide publicity in Panama before the plebiscite, it was tacitly approved when the treaties were approved.

However, the reservations do have a deep effect and cannot be termed anything but sophisticated surgery.

Panama cannot reject such reservations without rejecting the treaty. If Panama chooses to accept the altered treaty, it would be committing itself to negotiate the concession of military bases after the year 2000.

One way or the other, sooner or later it would have to give its consent to the presence of military bases on its territory beyond the year 2000.

And this contradicts the spirit and text of the treaties submitted to plebiscite.

Mistreated as they have been by the U.S. Senate, such treaties, once they were approved by the United States, would require a new plebiscite in Panama.

To become "palatable," such reservations would have to be filtered through a new democratic process, which is obviously what they are trying to avoid.

AHUMADA ADDRESSES MADRID UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

PA310413Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Labor Minister Adolfo Ahumada held an interesting dialog with a group of graduating law students at the Madrid University. During the meeting Ahumada analyzed aspects of our national and international situation. He referred to the Panama-U.S. neogtiations for a new Panama Canal treaty that will return territorial integrity to the country.

He also mentioned the composition of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and explained to the students issues concerning the 1972 constitution, the composition of the National Legislation Commission and the powers granted to Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos for a 6-year period.

At the end of his presentation Ahumada emphasized that the National Guard is made up completely of persons of humble origin and that this has caused the government process to have popular characteristics.

At the end of the meeting Ahumada, accompanied by Leonardo Cam of the Ministry of Education's International Affairs Office, opened a question-and-answer period.

ELECTORAL OFFICIAL VOWS TO KEEP ELECTIONS HONEST

PA302000Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpt] The Electoral Court will use all means within its power to prevent any wrong-doing during the process of registering supporters and in the 6 August elections. The statement was emphatically made by Magistrate Luis Carlos Noriega president of the Electoral Court.

During a talk with foreign and local newsmen, Noriega said that many charges have been raised about unconstitutional acts against the popular power structures. In that regard, he emphasized that under no circumstances will dishonest actions be allowed and that the law will be strictly enforced against any government officials who use state resources to give preferential treatment to or to support any candidate. He said that the Electoral Court will have the backing of the National Guard to punish those who overstep their authority, even if they are majors or colonels of the National Guard itself.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS PLAN TO STRIKE 3 APRIL

PA300345Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[Text] The construction industry could be paralyzed if the workers of four construction firms go on strike on 3 April. The workers have submitted wage increase demands to the companies in which they are working and have refused to participate in talks with the Panamanian Construction Chamber [CAPAC].

CAPAC President Vladimir de la Rosa said that directors of the Construction Workers Union refused to accept an invitation extended by CAPAC to discuss the situation and, instead, have gone ahead with the workers's plans to go on strike. De la Rosa still feels that the situation can be solved through direct talks between the workers and CAPAC but not if the workers insist on submitting each case to each company individually.

De la Rosa said that the refusal of the directors of the Construction Workers Union to hold talks for an understanding can be interpreted as their way of exerting pressure in order to obtain negotiations at each individual company. De la Rosa explained that CAPAC represents all construction companies in such cases.

With regard to the economic consequences if the strike takes place, De la Rosa said that at the moment it was impossible to give any figures or to make an estimate but that the government would be the one most affected by it because the companies involved are carrying out projects for the government. He added that the increase in cost for these projects will affect the budget that the government has approved for those projects and that eventually the taxpayer is the one who will pay for it.

De la Rosa said that at present no talks are taking place between the construction workers union and CAPAC but that efforts are being made through the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry.

De la Rosa disclosed that there are eight construction companies which have received wage increase demands from their workers. There are four more in Chiriqui Province, which are also members of CAPAC.

There must be a solution to the problem which is leading to a strike, not to mention the fact that the wage increase demands definitely contravene Law 95, De la Rosa concluded.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ODUBER CONCERNED OVER U.S. MEAT QUOTA

PA1035Z San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--We are deeply concerned over the fact that the United States has reduced the meat quota for Costa Rica, President Daniel Oduber pointed out. However, I feel we can solve the problem.

On the other hand, he said, the chamber of sugar producers and sugarcane growers is of the opinion that even if current taxes are abolished they will not be able to meet costs. This could result in a drop in the production of sugar in the country, President Oduber commented.

INSTITUTE STUDENTS STRIKE AFTER MEETING OFFICIALS

PA301956Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Today, Colonel Chavez, commander of the 2d Precinct of the Civil Guard, took a hand in the strike which students of the San Sebastian technical and professional institute of San Sebastian declared on Tuesday. Yesterday Colonel Chavez, upon dismantling a blockade set up by the students on the San Sebastian highway, offered to make arrangements for a meeting at 0900 today between the students and officials of the Education Ministry. At 0900 Colonel Chavez went to the institute and from there he called Vice Minister Carlos Altamirano, who agreed to meet with a delegation of six students.

The 560 students at the San Sebastian technical and professional institute maintained order this morning at the school. The gates of the institute were kept closed.

Julio Cesar Monge, president of the student government of the San Sebastian technical and professional institute, has just reported that the students will continue their strike because, in a meeting with Education Minister Vidal Quiros which just ended, the minister provided no solution to their demands which had caused them to go on strike Tuesday. The student said that the government's position is that the strike must be suspended before negotiations are initiated. However, he said, we negotiated for 2 hours today.

GUATEMALA

ARMY, MLN IN CONFLICT FOLLOWING COLONEL'S SHOOTING

PA301503Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1429 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A serious confrontation is occurring here today between the Guatemalan Army and the ruling anticommunist party, the National Liberation Movement (MLN), in the wake of the shooting of Col Huber Arana by MLN activists. While Colonel Arana remains in very critical condition in the military hospital in this capital, the Defense Ministry has warned the MLN that it will "take the necessary drastic measures that the situation requires." Colonel Arana was attacked Tuesday night by MLN activists as he was walking past MLN headquarters.

The president of the republic and commander in chief of army has himself taken a hand in the conflict. Gen Kjell Laugerud Garcia sent a telegram to the MLN leaders, led by Mario Sandoval Alarcon, vice president of the republic, stating that "it is not the first time that a person has been killed or attacked in front of the MLN headquarters. You should exercise due control over armed individuals inside and outside said building."

Patrols Stepped Up

PA301506Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2244 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army today mobilized a large number of troops and stepped up the patrols begun on Sunday, 5 March, on the occasion of the general elections which generated a climate of unease that continues to exist. More patrols in jeeps and even in light armored carriers, all armed with rapid-fire weapons, as well as infantry squads, were observed today.

The government palace and the presidential palace are being guarded by paratroopers wearing their traditional black berets and carrying complete field equipment, including field rations. Among the black berets can be seen the red berets that identify the "Kaibiles" (sons of the Devil) commandos, specialized shock troopers armed with Israeli-made machineguns and short combat machetes which they wear at the waist along with the traditional bayonets. Units of "Kaibiles" and other regiments such as the "Tohiles" (sons of fire) and the "Jaguares" (balam) are also deployed at the entrances to the capital, along with vehicles mounted with artillery and armored vehicles.

Both private and public vehicles are being inspected at all access routes into the city. All persons are obliged to identify themselves and explain their reasons for entering the city. In addition they are subjected to a search for weapons.

The large scale military mobilization is evidence of the authorities' determination to prevent any attempted uprising.

Denial of MLN Appeal Asked

PA301626Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The Government Ministry has requested rejection of the writ of appeal filed by the National Liberation Movement [MLN]. The MLN last week filed a special writ of appeal as one of the legal actions which it has taken to obtain annulment of the 5 March elections on the basis of alleged irregularities.

The Government Ministry, as the representative of the state, has conducted the 48-hour audience granted it [as heard] and has asked that the writ of appeal be declared completely groundless when it comes up for consideration. Moreover, since the appellants failed to exhaust their administrative resources, the Government Ministry has requested that the case not even be brought before the courts.

The MLN, which supported the candidacies of Col Enrique Peralta Azurida and Dr Hector Aragon Quinones for president and vice president respectively, filed a special writ of appeal through Mario Sandoval Alarcon, MLN director general and vice president of the republic. Sandoval Alarcon made a statement to the effect that the writ of appeal which he filed was the first of its kind in Guatemalan history and that it sets a precedent in international jurisprudence.

NICARAGUA

ARMY CHIEF DECREES 'VIRTUAL STATE OF SIEGE' IN MONIMBO

PA301315Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Masaya, Nicaragua, 29 Mar (AFP)--A virtual state of siege was decreed here today by Maj Domingo Gutierrez, army commander in chief of the region. The officer warned that the government reserves the right to enter "any place" where opponents of the Somoza regime are in hiding "after throwing bombs and attacking militarymen and installations."

This statement by Gutierrez was made in the wake of disturbances which broke out last night in the Indian town of Monimbo and after the explosion of a bomb in front of the National Guard headquarters.

'Wave of Repression'

PA310350Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Managua--A real wave of repression was unleashed yesterday and continued this morning in the heroic Monimbo district in Masaya, 25 km south of this capital. National Guard members proceeded to arrest all the residents of Monimbo found in the streets during the night and early morning.

Thanks to the efforts of Father Paques of the Salesian order in Masaya, it was possible to obtain the release of many of those who were arrested, but many others are still in prison. The new wave of repression did not even respect the members of the Christian Solidarity Committee carrying out humanitarian work in the district. It seems that the new wave of repression is part of the policy of persecution being enforced in Masaya.

OFFICIAL SAYS LAW AUTHORIZES ENTRY WITHOUT WARRANT

PA301245Y Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Managua--Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the legal and public relations office of the National Guard, has said that the constitution authorizes the pursuit of fugitives from the law. Colonel Aranda said he knew nothing about communique No 3 issued by the command in Masaya indicating that citizens can be arrested in their homes in accordance with the law which grants the authorities the right to pursue a fugitive. However, he added that in fact there is a legal principle in the constitution and police code which says that the police can enter a home without a warrant in pursuit of a criminal. Colonel Aranda did not mention whether this included the persecution of citizens for political reasons.

FURTHER HAVANA REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S TOUR

Statement in Brazil Quoted

FL301235Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] North American President Jimmy Carter confirmed the role Brazil plays in U.S. foreign policy when he pointed out that the two nations share what he called world responsibilities. Soon after his arrival in Brazil yesterday, the North American head of state was the guest of honor at a cocktail party given by his Brazilian counterpart Ernesto Geisel. In a speech at the event, Carter stated that Brazil and the United States share responsibilities in world leadership.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was the first one to publicly recognize Brazil's role in North American foreign policy. It was he who signed the well-known memorandum of understanding with the leaders of the military government.

Venezuelan Demands Unanswered

FL301857Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Political observers in Caracas point out that North American President Jimmy Carter's visit to Venezuela has left unanswered the essential eceonomic demands made by that South American country. They add that Carter's remarks at the Venezuelan Congress during his just completed visit revealed the intention to delay any rectification of U.S. policy with regard to Latin America. In addition they state that the North American chief executive tried to blame all countries of the world for the situation in which the underdeveloped countries are living, including thos advocating a new international economic order.

Press dispatches state that Brazil's role in North American foreign policy and Washington's concern with the Brazilian-West German nuclear agreements are the main points Carter will discuss with the Brazilian regime chief, Ernersto Geisel. Carter arrived in Brazil under strict security measures and student protests repudiating his visit and demanding the reestablishment of democratic freedoms in the country.

PUERTO RICAN LABOR DELEGATION CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Received by Veiga

FL301725Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] and member of the PCC Central Committee, has received at the CTC headquarters the visiting delegation of the Puerto Rican United Labor Movement. The Puerto Rican delegation headed by Pedro (Grand), coordinator of the institution, consists of Arturo (Grand), Luis Alvarez Colon and Luis Vento Barrios, all members of the movement secretariat.

Veiga expressed the unconditional solidarity of Cuban workers with the struggle for independence of the fraternal Puerto Rican people.

Pineiro Receives Group

FL301420Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its America Department, has received the delegation of the Puerto Rican United Labor Movement after it concluded a work meeting with members of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC]. During the meeting topics dealing with trade union work and the results of the meeting held with CTC leaders were discussed. The two labor organizations signed a cooperation agreement during the CTC meeting.

Havana Solidarity Event

FL301717Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] An event of solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal Puerto Rican people has been held at the Lazaro Pena trade union cadre school in Arroyo Arenas. The closing remarks were made by Antonio Lopez of the International Department of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC]. Sitting in the presidium were CTC Executive Secretary Jesus Escandel and Felipe Gonzalez, director of the trade union school, as well as Pedro (Grand), secretary general of the Puerto Rican United Labor Movement.

CYPRIOT SOCIALIST LEADER CONTINUES VISIT

CDR Headquarters

FL301856Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Cypriot socialist party Chairman Vassos Lyssarides has visited the headquarters of the national directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] where he was received by CDR National Vice Coordinator Maria Teresa Malmierca and other leaders of the organization. Lyssarides was accompanied by his wife Barbara.

Meets Raul Roa

FL301937Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Raul Roa, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and vice president of the National People's Government Assembly, today met with Cypriot socialist party chairman Vassos Lyssarides. The Cypriot leader was accompanied by (Silvia Noreida Perez), official of the PCC Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations. The meeting was held in the main offices of the National People's Government Assembly in Havana city.

During the fraternal meeting Roa briefed the visitor on the work of the maximum people's government organ and at other levels of our government organs. Lyssarides was interested in everything concerned with the changes made in Cuba as a result of the institutionalization process and the manner in which each Cuban citizen determines his own future.

ANGOLA PROCLAIMS ARMED FORCES, REFORMS ARE LINKED

FL301225Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Angola has proclaimed that the development of its armed forces is indissolubly tied to the country's ongoing revolutionary reforms. Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento affirmed in a political event that this is taking place in the midst of a class struggle against internal and foreign reactionary forces in the political, economic, ideological and military fields.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA TO HOST 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY EVENT

FL301255Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] The main event marking the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks will be held on 26 July in Santiago de Cuba, the site itself of the action. During a meeting chaired by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, the national and provincial organizing committees of the activities to be carried out within the framework of the 26 July ideological drive were established.

The slogan of the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks will be: "26 July--to honor those who have fulfilled their duty is to stimulate the rest to fulfill theirs." In a speech at the meeting, PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero, who heads the national organizing committee, stressed that the ideological drive to be conducted throughout the country should become a decisive factor which will contribute to the completion of preparatory tasks for the 11th World Youth and Students Festival as well as all productive tasks and, especially, those of the current sugar harvest. Antonio Perez Herrero proposed that every work, educational and peasant center should begin setting goals in honor of the commemoration and exhorted all to continue the efforts aimed at completing the 11th festival preparatory tasks.

Another speaker at the meeting chaired by Juan Almeida was Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, who heads the organizing committee in that province. The residents of Santiago de Cuba welcomed with great joy the news that the city had been selected as host of the commemoration. At a meeting held yesterday to make the official announcement to all political, state and mass organizations of the province, it was decided to send a letter to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in which the city's residents recognize the designation as an honor and pledge the completion of important projects.

Letter to Fidel

FL302156Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Excerpts] The Santiago de Cuba provincial party committee has sent a letter to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for having the historic city of Santiago de Cuba chosen as the site of the main event marking the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks. In the letter to Fidel and the Politburo members, the provincial party committee expresses its satisfaction and revolutionary pride at having Santiago de Cuba designated as the site of the main event marking the Moncada anniversary.

The message states that Santiago de Cuba workers, peasants, students, committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--members, and Cuban Women's Federation--FMC--members, along with their political and state directorates, value the just importance and honor for the responsibility conferred on us. The Santiago political and mass organizations reaffirm the enthusiasm and firmness with which they will carry out the tasks for 26 July, a glorious date which coincides with celebration of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival in our country.

In the letter to Fidel the Santiago de Cuba workers state that the pledge to complete in this period of work the third 100-megawatt unit of the Antonio Maceo thermoelectric plant, which will contribute to improving the operation of the national electrical energy system. At the same time, they propose to complete construction of the pasta plant in Santiago de Cuba and the ice and pasteurization plants in Palma Soriano. The Santiago workers also plan as deserving homage to the heroic Moncada feat, to begin the IMS plant [for prefabricated housing components] and have completed the left bed on the Santiago dos Caminos stretch of the national highway and the 10-km track of Mella-Baragua railroad.

In conclusion the letter states: In Santiago on 26 July, near the walls of Moncada and in front of the glorious image of Marti, Abel, Renato, Marx, Engels and Lenin, we will stand up to answer with the legitimate pride of being easterners and from Santiago: Commander in Chief, we have done our job.

CUBAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

FL311335Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Mar 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the 122d meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union has defined illiteracy and its aggravation throughout the world as a threat to development and the direct result of poverty, hunger and disease. The Cuban representative, Delia Garcia, secretary of the National People's Government Assembly arts and culture commission, made a speech during a working session of the committee on education, science, culture and environment. The Cuban delegate pointed out that developing countries with dependent economic structures have very few resources for undertaking a struggle against illiteracy and that the only way out for them would be the massive participation of the population in imparting knowledge.

MONTANE OROPESA ADDRESSES CDR NATIONAL SEMINAR

FL302246Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Orestes Carballo report]

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, PCC Central Committee member and chief of the department in charge of servicing mass organizations, made a presentation at the national seminar for coordinators of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--being held in Havana city. The topic discussed by Montane Oropesa was the importance of the functions of organizations. He pointed out the need for tasks to be undertaken collectively to achieve an increase in quality. He also referred to the fundamental tasks to be developed by the CDR, among them, raising the political and ideological level of the masses. Jesus Montane Oropesa stated that we leave this meeting with the conviction that the CDR, the results of Fidel's and the revolutionary masses' work, will always be the legitimate pride of our people and invincible shield of their gains towards the summits of socialism and communism.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRAINING SHIP--The Soviet training ship (Boris Aponov) has arrived in the Havana fishing port. Tomorrow it will sail on a training cruise with 70 third-year students specializing in engines and 3 teachers from the Andres Gonzales fishing institute. This 28-day voyage, which will be conducted in the North Atlantic, is being undertaken in accordance with agreements from the ninth Cuban-Soviet mixed meeting on fishing. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL]

ARMY CHIEF PRAISES BALAGUER FOR BENEFITS TO NATION

FL302342Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Santiago--The national army chief of general staff today made knwon the military's support for the work done by President Balaguer's government. We men in uniform cannot keep from expressing our firm gratitude to Dr Balaguer for the benefits we have received, stated Gen Marcos Antonio Jorge Moreno. The high official claimed that the Joaquin Balaguer government has given the most benefits to the country. The national army general chief of staff stated that they cannot in any way erase from the scene the economic progress achieved by the country during the 12 years of rule by Dr Balaguer. Dr Balaguer should feel satisfied with his performance over the 12 years he has been guiding the country's destiny, stated General Moreno. Jorge Moreno spoke at the inauguration of the building which will house the army garrison in Santiago.

POLICE KILL MOST-WANTED URBAN GUERRILLA

PA261929Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1858 GMT 26 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Mar (EFE)--The police today killed Guillermo Rubirosa Fermin, a leftist leader and the head of the group of urban guerrillas known as "Los Trinitarios," who has been wanted by the police for the past 6 years. The police located the most-wanted guerrilla in Dominican history in the city of San Francisco de Macoris, in the northern part of the country. The guerrilla fought with policemen and was shot to death.

Rubirosa Fermin, who is allegedly responsible for the death of several police officers and members of the armed forces, as well as for attacks on several banks, has been pursued since 1972. On several occasions police have surrounded him, but until today he has been able to escape police cordons.

Request for Body Refused

FL281300Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Maj Gen Neit Nivar Seijas yesterday reiterated the position of the forces under his command of not surrendering the corpse of urban guerrilla Rubirosa Fermin, who was shot to death the day before yesterday in San Pedro de Macoris. The reiteration of that refusal was the response given by the police chief to the request made by Mrs Margarita Rubirosa that the corpse of the guerrilla be delivered to her or his relatives.

When asked if he would grant the request made by the guerrilla's wife and relatives, Nivar Seijas replied that the corpse had already been buried by the police. Mrs Margarita Rubirosa affirmed that she will not rest until her husband's corpse is delivered to her. The police have affirmed that the corpses of the chief of "Los Trinitarios" and youths Roberto Enrique Garcia and Rafael Ernesto Custodio of 15 and 13 years of age, respectively, have been buried. However, rumors have it that one of the three coffins taken to the cemetery "Cristo Rey" was empty and that the missing corpse was that of Rubirosa Fermin. According to that version, it is not known what the police did with the guerrilla's corpse. The chief of that military institution, Maj Gen Neit Nivar Seijas, yesterday morning reiterated that the corpse of the leader of "Los Trinitarios" had been buried, making it clear that it had not been delivered to his relatives.

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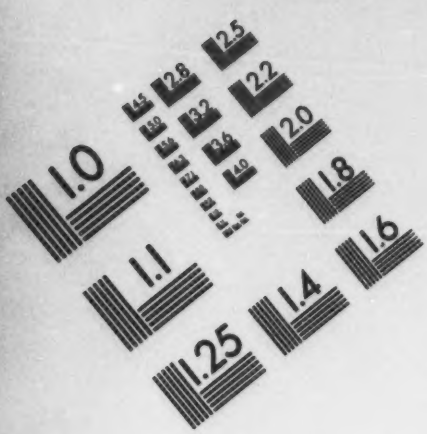

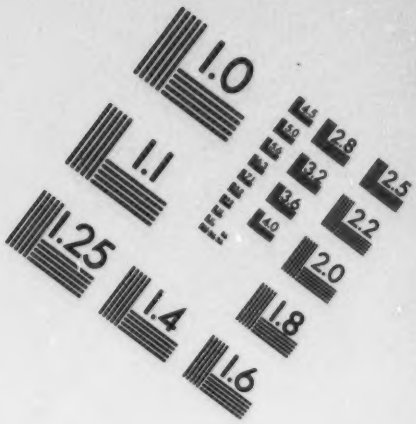

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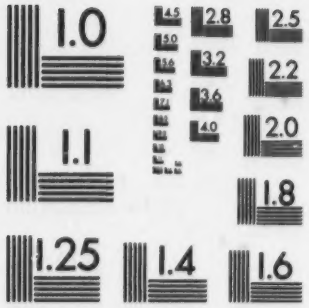

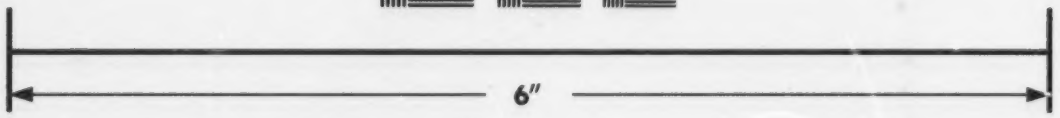

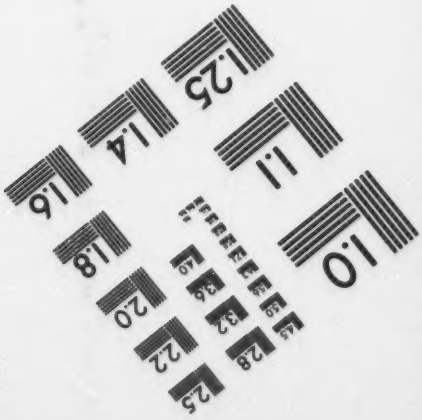

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